



killed and scalped by the Indians when he was on his way to Salt Lake City with a load of wheat and to attend conference.

The family lived in a dirt-roofed log cabin and when it rained the roof leaked and pans were used to catch the rain as it dripped through the mud roof. The father died when Carlie was six years old. She helped her mother weave, pulled weeds, helped get wood from the canyon, picked potatoes on shares, gleaned wheat and pulled sage; all to help with the earning of a living.

She attended school at the old rock, one-room school in the southwest part of town. Some of her teachers were: Charles Nugent, Charles Carroll, Henry Chatwin, William Buys and Henry Clegg.

When she was 14, she went to Salt Lake and worked at the Lion House for Brigham Young and Brigham Young Jr. She washed dishes, scrubbed floors, and went to the market and gardens for the family food.

When she was 21, she married Frederick Lewis Clegg. They built a family home at Sixth South and Main Street, where their 17 children were born.

Carlie was very anxious for her children to have a good education and worked hard and sacrificed to make this possible. Of their nine children who lived to maturity, three are college graduates, two have their masters degrees; and one an LL.B.

Two of their sons served on missions, and 23 of their posterity served in the armed forces. There are 105 children, grand-children, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren from this union.

HENRY CLEGG, JR.

Henry Clegg Jr. was born 7 June 1825 at Bamberbridge, Lancashire, England, to Henry Clegg Sr. and Ellen Cardwell Clegg.



He was the youngest of eight children in this family. Henry was 12 years of age when Heber C. Kimball and other LDS missionaries from America arrived in Preston with the message of the restored gospel of Jesus Christ. Henry Clegg Sr. and his brother Johnathan were in the market place when the missionaries arrived. They were among the first converts. Tradition has it that Henry Sr. was the second convert baptized in England. He ran a race to the river Ribble in Preston to see who was to be first, but lost to George D. Watt, a younger man.

Little is known of Henry Jr., days as a youth. We know he acquired a good education and followed the shoe and clog making trade of his father. He and his young wife Hannah Eastham joined the LDS Church and were baptized March 1848. Together they worked and saved means to immigrate to Utah. They with their two sons, Israel and Henry James, bid farewell to their loved ones, none of whom they ever saw again, with the exception of a brother Johnathan. Their oldest son Thomas was accidentally burned to death two years prior to that time. They set sail from Liverpool with many other Saints on the steamship "Juventa" on March 31, 1855. Six weeks later they landed in Philadelphia; then went

HEBER BIOGRAPHIES

by train to Pittsburgh; then by steamboat down the Ohio river to St. Louis. At Mormon Grove near Atchinson, Kansas, they joined the Richard Ballantyne Company of 42 saints and 45 ox-drawn wagons. Preparations were made for the long journey where they could enjoy their new-found religion free from persecution.

However, that wasn't the privilege of his dear wife Hannah, a frail little woman. The hardships of the long journey proved too much and she died March 28, 1855, and was laid to rest in an unmarked grave. Shortly after, little Henry died and his father carried him back and placed him in the grave with his mother. Heartsick, he hastened to catch up with the Saints, taking his little son Israel by the hand. They started the 1,000 mile trek across the plains. After four months they arrived in Salt Lake Valley. Among those who greeted the travelers, was a 19-year-old Welch girl, Ann Lewis, who later became the bride of Henry Clegg Jr. She came to Utah in 1854, traveling in first class style in Darwin Richards Company. She was born June 25, 1836 in Cardiff, Wales. She married Henry Clegg Jr. December 3, 1855. They resided in the 19th Ward where their first son, John was born August 14, 1857. They received their endowments in the old Endowment House and were sealed by Brigham Young. The same day he married as his plural wife a young 17-year-old immigrant girl, Margaret Ann Griffiths. She was born in Liverpool April 5, 1840. She with her father John Griffiths, a step-mother, two brothers and a sister, Jane, traveled in the ill-fated Edward Martin Handcart Company. Her two brothers, 10 and 12 years of age, died of cold and hunger and her father died the night they arrived in Salt Lake. Margaret Ann and her sister had frostbitten hands and feet.

In 1858 when Johnston's Army was sent to Utah with hostile intentions, Henry with other Saints left their homes and moved south. Henry took his two wives and two sons and made their home in Springville. He then joined other men in Echo Canyon to hold back the invasion of the army. When he returned they decided to stay in Springville. He became a leading citizen. He was a fine musician. He played the dulcimer for dances. He organized and directed a choir of 60 voices. His wives were also

good singers. They would sing with him when he gave lectures in nearby wards and towns.

He carried on his shoemaking trade. He managed to make one pair of shoes a year for each member of the family. Seeing the necessity of work for his sons he moved to Provo Valley, now Heber City, where his brother Johnathan had settled. In 1872 he and his wives and family moved to Heber. His son Israel had married, and remained in Springville all his life.

Henry took up a homestead in southeastern Heber, where his sons farmed, perpetuated a saw mill and later a rock quarry. Henry went into the mercantile business. He again proved to be a prominent leader in both civic and religious activities of the town. He taught school; organized and directed the Band of Hope; and also played in the Martial Band and was bishop of the West Ward for many years. He was stake clerk, Sunday School superintendent and also served in the Wasatch Stake High Council. He was an expert mathematician and did much public work in that field.

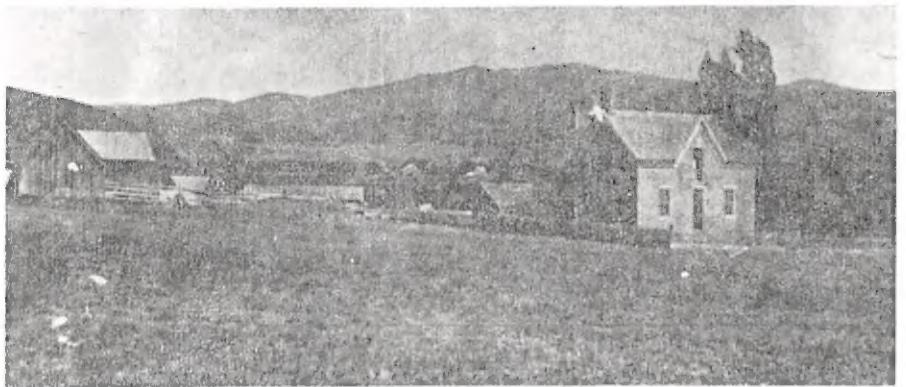
He died at the age of 69 years on 30th of August 1894. Ann Lewis Clegg died the 11th of April 1913 at the age of 77. Margaret Griffith Clegg died 29th of July 1929 at the age of 89. They are buried in Heber cemetery.

JOHN HENRY CLEGG



John Henry Clegg was born November 15, 1856, in Salt Lake City on the present site of the Federal Building at 4th South and Main Street.

His father, Henry Clegg, Sr., was the second person to be baptized into the LDS Church in Europe. A younger man won a



A home built from red sandstone by Thomas Phillips in the early days of the Lake Creek area. This photograph was taken of the home in 1910.

the homes in Center Creek, Lake Creek, Heber and even in Salt Lake City. Some of the buildings constructed of the stone were the Stake House and County Court House, the jail and the Central and North Schools, all in Heber. The sand stone was also used for sidewalks and for lining graves.

Lake Creek settlers also had their irrigation water problems as the population began to grow, and on May 2, 1888 the farmers of the area met to formulate plans for an irrigation company. An organizing committee was formed with Robert Broadhead as chairman and Robert Clegg as secretary. By July 6, 1888 the company organization was ready and Mr. Broadhead was elected as the first president. William Lindsay was named secretary with Henry Chatwin as treasurer and John Lee and Henry Clegg as directors.

First stockholders in the company were Henry Clegg, Robert Broadhead, John Lee, Henry Chatwin, James Nash, Elizabeth Nash, a Mrs. Phillips, John Baird, William Baird, James Baird, Robert and William Lindsay, Milton and William Murdoch, Orson Lee, Abram Hatch, Bengt Peterson, Mrs. Elisha Jones, Richard Jones, Thomas Campbell, William Blake, Mrs. William Cole, Eric Erickson, William Priestly, John Lloyd, Nels and Ludwig Anderson, Thomas and William Clegg, William Davis, Rasmus Miller, Rasmus Anderson and Charles W. Giles.

For several years the Lake Creek settlement continued, and separate school and church organizations were developed. However, it was gradually assimilated into the Center Creek development and became part of that community.

Industry in Center Creek has largely centered around farming. However, one of the first sawmills in the valley was constructed in Center Creek Canyon by Henry McMullin, William M. Wall and James Adams.

A general store was opened by William Baxter, who also operated a creamery. He bought milk from the farmers, made it into butter and